EMIN-ZADE, T. A. AID - P-232

Subject : USSR/Astronomy

Card : 1/1

Author : Emin-Zade, T. A.

Title : Model of a Star, with an Absorption Law $K = \frac{K_0}{T^2}$ and an Isothermal Core

Periodical : Astron. zhur., v. 31, 2, 154-160, Mr - Ap 1954

Abstract : A model is constructed of a dwarf-star, Krüger 60A, with an isothermal partially degenerated core and with an absorption law $K = \frac{K_0}{T^2}$. Energy is generated in a comparatively thin layer on the boundary of the core. The source of energy is the carbon-nitrogen cycle process. The isothermal core contains more than 90% of the total mass of the star and its radius is about 5% of the radius of the star. The thickness of the energy layer is also 5% of the radius. Two graphs, two tables, formulae, 9 references (after 1940), 5 Russian.

Institution : State Astronomical Institute im. P. K. Shternberg

Submitted : April 6, 1953

81759
S/035/60/000/02/01/009

3.1560

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 2, p. 27, # 1315

AUTHOR: Eminadze, T. A. EMINZADE

TITLE: On the Applicability of Convective Core Model to Red Dwarfs

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sektora astrofiz. AN AzerbSSR, 1959, Vol. 1, pp. 43-52 (Azerb. summary)

TEXT: The models of red dwarfs developed by Williamson and Duff (Williamson R., Duff G., Monthly Notices Roy. Astron. Soc. 1949, Vol. 109, pp. 46 and 55) are considered from the viewpoint of their application to the Sun, Krueger 60A and Krueger 60B, assuming that proton-proton reactions proceed in them. It proved to be necessary, in order to obtain complete models, to reduce the commonly adopted rates of thermonuclear reactions by scores and hundreds times. A considerable fraction of energy is generated outside of the convective core. The conclusion has been drawn that it is impossible to explain the structure of red dwarfs by the convective core models. Energy sources of red dwarfs should be concentrated within a thin layer surrounding the core. The latter has, however, no sources of energy. There are 20 references.

Ye. I. Sushkina

Card 1/1

EMINZADE, T.A.

Temperature distribution within white dwarfs. Izv.AN Azerb. SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekh.nauk no.4:111-118 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Stars--Temperature)

EMINZADE, T.A.

Maximum energy of white dwarfs. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 15 no.11: 1005-1008 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. AN AzerSSR, Sektor astrofiziki. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Ambartsumyanom.
(Stars)

KASHKAY, M.A.; SULTANOV, G.F.; EMINZADE, T.A.; ALIYEV, V.I.

Yardymly iron meteorite. Priroda 49 no.9:109-110 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. AN AzerSSR, Baku.
(Yardymly District--Meteorites)

KASHKAY, M.A.; SULTANOV, G.F.; EMINZADE, T.A.; ALIYEV, V.I.

Fall of the Yardymly iron meteorite. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.1:169-175 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Yardymly region--Meteorites)

EMINZADE, T.A.

Cause of Nova outbursts. Astron.zhur. 39 no.3:551-553 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Shemakhinskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN AzerbSSR.
(Stars)

FMINZADE, T.A.; GUSEYNOV, O.Kh.

The Schwarzschild singularity. Izv. AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh. i mat. nauk no.4:115-119 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

[redacted]

[redacted] were cooled in special [redacted]
(4—5 C) circulated for a period of 50 min until the body temperature
[redacted] from 70 to 19C. At this time the animals were placed

ACCESSION NR: AP4038945 S/0219/64/057/005/0042/0045

AUTHOR: Emirbekov, E. Z.

TITLE: The ammonia-glutamic acid-glutamine system of the brain under the combined action of hypothermia and increased oxygen tension

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny*, v. 57, no. 5, 1964, 42-45

TOPIC TAGS: ammonia, glutamic acid, glutamine, brain enzymatic activity, hypothermia, hyperoxia, hypothermic hyperoxic state, brain ammonia content, brain glutamic acid content, brain glutamine content, oxygen induced convulsion, glutamic acid synthesis, brain chemistry

ABSTRACT: This was studied in consideration of the possibility that humans may encounter such conditions, or that such combined effect may be applied to the treatment of malignancies. The experiments were conducted on white rats whose body temperature was gradually lowered to 20-19 C. They were then fastened to a frame and placed into a pressure chamber containing oxygen at 4 atm. The low body temperature was maintained for 30-40 minutes. Experimental animals and controls

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were then dipped into liquid nitrogen. The whole brain was used. The results are given in averages from 9-13 tests. The tests for determining the values are enumerated; the results tabulated for rats under normal, hypothermic conditions and under both hypothermia and hyperoxia. No significant differences were found in the animals of the 2nd and 3rd series. No oxygen-induced convulsions were seen in the hypothermic animals. The ammonia content was 3.16 and 3.22, glutamine 6.27-6.34, glutamic acid 156-150 mg% respectively. In the normal state these values were 0.5, 8.02 and 162 respectively. The hypothermia-induced high ammonia content of the brain did not increase upon increasing oxygen tension (its value also depends inversely upon the rate of cooling). The chemical processes accounting for these findings are cited and discussed, particularly reduction of enzymatic activity and stopping of glutamic acid synthesis during hypothermia. The results confirm that ammonia is not the cause of the different functional states of the brain but the result of chemical processes taking place in the dicarboxylic acid - brain protein system. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra biokhimii Rostovskogo-na-Donu gosudarstvennogo universiteta (State University, Rostov on the Don)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038945

SUBMITTED: 15Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 003

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GADZHIYEV, S.M., otv. red.; ALIVERDIYEV, A.A., doktor biol. nauk, red.; PLEKHANOV, N.I., kand. biol. nauk, red.; RUKHLYADEV, D.P., kand. veter. nauk, red.; SHAKHMARDANOV, Z.A., kand. veter. nauk, red.; EMIRBEKOV, E.Z., kand. biol. nauk, red.

[Problems of physiology, biochemistry, zoology and parasitology; collection of papers of the Departments of Zoology and Organic and Biological Chemistry] Voprosy fiziologii, biokhimii, zoologii i parazitologii; sbornik nauchnykh soobshchenii kafedry zoologii i kafedry organicheskoi i biologicheskoi khimii. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 168 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Makhach-Kala. Dagestanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 27707-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6017295 SOURCE CODE: UR/0301/66/012/003/0262/0265

AUTHOR: Gershenovich, Z. S.; Gershenovich, A. Z.; Odnokrylaya, L. A.; Emirbekov, E. Z.; Veksler, Ya. I.

ORG: Department of Biochemistry, State University, Rostov-na-Donu (Kafedra biokhimii gosudarstvennogo universiteta); Central Scientific Research Laboratory, Medical Institute, Rostov-na-Donu (Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya meditsinskogo institu[illegible]); Experimental Laboratory SKVO, Rostov-na-Donu (Eksperimental'naya laborat[illegible] SKVO)

TITLE: Effect of impact acceleration on nitrogen metabolism in the rat brain

SOURCE: Voprosy meditsinskoy khimii, v. 12, no. 3, 1966, 262-265

TOPIC TAGS: impact acceleration, animal physiology, acceleration, nitrogen metabolism

ABSTRACT: Ninety white laboratory rats (weight 130—160 g) were used to determine the effect of impact acceleration on the metabolic processes of the brain. The concentrations of free ammonia, glutamine, glutamate, asparaginate, and γ-aminobutyric acid, as well as of labile and stable bound amide group proteins were investigated. The rats were subjected to impact accelerations (250—300 m/sec$^2$) in a chamber. These accelerations were arbitrarily designated as: weak (4—10 G), medium (11—24 G), and strong (>24 G). Three of the ten rats subjected to strong impact acceleration died. The rats were immersed in liquid air 15—20 min after exposure and the frozen brain, excluding the cerebellum, was removed. The meninges were removed, the brain was pulverized in liquid air, and was transferred in a powdery form for precipitation of

Card 1/2 UDC: 612.82.015.347.014.47:531.113

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ACC NR: AP6017295

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Table 1. Metabolism levels at various impact accelerations

| | Control | 4—10 g | | 11—24 g | | >24 g |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15—20 min | 3 hrs. | 15—20 min | 3 hrs. | 15—20 min |
| Ammonia | 0.86 | 1.68 | 0.84 | 1.97 | 2.02 | 3.19 |
| Glutamine | 7.39 | 6.51 | 7.18 | 5.57 | 5.40 | 4.1 |
| Glutamic Acid | 127. | 128. | 123. | 137. | 118. | 114. |
| Aspartic Acid | 36.4 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 32.3 | 31.3 |
| Aminobutyric Acid | 23.8 | 23.6 | 25.1 | 28.4 | 18.7 | 55.6 |
| Labileamido Group | 125. | 127. | 121.2 | 80.4 | 77.2 | 61.3 |
| Stable-bound Amido Grop | 286. | 280. | 278.2 | 282.2 | 267.4 | 393. |

protein using chilled 5% trichloroacetic acid. The concentrations of the above-mentioned fractions were determined in the supernatant liquid. Increased impact acceleration caused the results shown in Table 1. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [LS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 10Sep64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5002

Card 2/2 BLG

NAGIYEV, M.F., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; EMIRDZHANOV, R.T., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ISMAYLOV, R.G., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KADYRLI, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Fuels for engines of modern machinery] Topliva dlia dvigatelei sovremennoi tekhniki. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 129 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. (for Nagiyev).
(Fuel) (Engines)

EMIRDZHANOV, Rauf Tairovich, dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOLOKH, S.M., prof., red.; GONCHAROV, I.A., red.izd-va

[Examples of calculations of petroleum refinery processes and apparatus] Primery raschetov neftezavodskikh protsessov i apparatov. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neft. i nauchn.-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 403 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Petroleum--Refining)

EMIRDZHANOV, Rauf Tairovich; SKOBLO, A.I., prof., retsenzent; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., red.

[Principles of technological calculations in petroleum refining] Osnovy tekhnologicheskikh raschetov v neftepererabotke. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 543 p. (MIRA 18:10)

MAMEDOV, I.A.; EMIRDZHANOVA, A.A.

Arsenate iodometric determination of sodium in weakly mineralized waters. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;neft' i gaz 6 no.11:84 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

MAMEDOV, I.A.; EMIRDZHANOVA, A.A.

Iodometric determination of uranium involving the use of arsenic acid. Azerb. neft. khoz. 41 no.11:40-42 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Uranium) (Iodometry)

EMIROV, N.A.

Ameboma of the large intestine. Khirurgiia 39 no.6:136-137 Je '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. S.D. Atayev) lechebnogo ob"yedineniya (glavnyy vrach Ya.A. Safaraliyev) Upravleniya rybnoy promshlennosti Dagestanskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

EMIROV, N.A.

Spontaneous rupture of the left musculus rectus abdomini simulating torsion of the left oophoritic cyst. Vest. khir. 94 no.1:116-117 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniy lechebnogo ob"yedineniya URP (zav. - M.I.Dzhaparidze, glavnyy vrach - Ya.A. Safaraliyev) Dagestanskoy ASSR.

EMIR-SHAKH, A.S.

TYURIN, I.V., akademik, glavnyy redaktor; ALIYEV, G.A., akademik, glavnyy redaktor; KISLYAKOV, V.D., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor[deceased] VOLOBUYEV, V.P., otvetstvennyy redaktor; IVANOVA, A.N., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor; EMIR-SHAKH, A.S., redaktor; BEREZHNOY, I.M., redaktor izdatel stva; MAKUNIN, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Development of tea cultivation in Azerbaijan along with other branches of agriculture] Razvitie kul'tury chaia'Azerbaidzhane v sochetanii s drugimi otrasliami sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, 1957. 409 p. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu poizvoditel'nykh sil. 2. Akademiya nauk Azerb.SSR(for Aliyev) 2. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kislyakov) 3.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Azerb.SSR (for Volobuyev).
(Azerbaijan--Tea) (Azerbaijan--Agriculture)

BAYASANOV, D.B.; EMIRSHAKH, Ye.A.

Remote-control corrector to pressure regulators for gas-regulation points. Gaz. delo no.7:24-27 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

DMITROVICH, Sergey Viktorovich; BEDRAK, T., red.; DATRIYEVA, Ye.U., tekhn. red.

[Combined silage for swines] Kombinirovannyi silos dlia svinei. Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 11 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Swine—Feeding and feeds) (Ensilage)

EMMA, M.S.; MAKAROV, Ye.A.

Practices of Kamensk Trust bakeries in making bread to be sold in individual loaves. Khleb.i kond.prom. 1 no.6:32-33 Je '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1.Kamenskiy trest khlebopecheniya.
(Bread)

ORZHEKHOVSKIY, A., inzh.; EMMA, S., inzh.

"Manual for electricians of grain receiving enterprises" by D. G. Segeda. Reviewed by A. Orzhekhovskii, S. Emma. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.6:31-32 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ministerstvo zagotovok RSFSR (for Orzhekhovskiy). 2. Moskovskiy mel'kombinat im. TSyrupy (for Emma).
(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)
(Segeda, D.G.)

EMM, Z.G.

Wind regime in the troposphere in case of western invasions in Central Asia during the warm part of the year. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.4:110-118 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Soviet Central Asia—Winds)

EMM, Z.G.

Wind regime in the lower troposphere in case of western invasions in Central Asia during the cold part of the year. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.4:119-125 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Soviet Central Asia--Winds)

EMM 1,2,6.

ACCESSION NR: AT4030523 S/0000/63/000/000/0004/0024

AUTHOR: Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.; Neushkin, A. I.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, N. N.; Enm, Z. G.

TITLE: Some results of a study of turbulence experienced by TU-104 aircraft along the Tashkent-Moscow air route

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy meteorologii, Moscow, 1960. Materialy*. Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 4-24

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, aircraft turbulence, atmospheric turbulence, tropopause, aviation meteorology

ABSTRACT: A study of aircraft turbulence along the Tashkent-Moscow air route was made on the basis of reports from crews of TU-104 aircraft during the years 1959 and 1960. The report is limited to the period autumn and early winter of 1959 and the spring of 1960 (248 flights, 597, 519 km). The most important content of the paper is the inclusion of a scale of intensity of turbulence for the TU-104 (8-unit scale), a morphological classification of turbulence for the TU-104 (10 classes) and a genetic classification of turbulence for the TU-104 (14 classes, with many sub-classes). Each of the units of the morphological and genetic classifications are described fully. It is emphasized that the character of turbulence experienced

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is dependent on the type of aircraft; for example, the engines of the TU-104 are close together and the engines of the IL-18 are far apart, so that none of the classifications appropriate for TU-104 turbulence are applicable to the IL-18 or other aircraft. It is stressed that "lower" turbulence differs sharply from "upper" turbulence (8-10 km and above). Lower turbulence almost always is the result of the simultaneous effect of a number of factors and is chaotic; chaotic turbulence is relatively rare at the upper levels. Upper turbulence is characterized by patchiness, vertical stratification and anisotropy, all of which are discussed. The aeroclimatography along the air route was studied by construction of vertical profiles (248) on which were plotted all vertical sounding data from stations along the route and 200 km to either side, navigator's reports on temperature, wind and special phenomena, and other data. These were supplemented by an appropriate AT 300 chart, a tropopause chart and maximum wind chart. It is noted that there are areas with more frequent or more intense turbulence (three such regions are listed); this contradicts Farthing's conclusions (Trans World Airlines, Met. Section, Kansas City, 1959) that such regions do not exist. The most dangerous synoptic situations are discussed. Turbulence at the tropopause is rarely strong; turbulence under the tropopause is encountered more frequently than above it. Turbulence conditions in various cloud genera and species are described. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Card 2/3 SUBMITTED: 18 FEB 63

ACCESSION NR: AT4031122 S/2648/63/000/010/0151/0162

AUTHOR: Emm, Z. G.

TITLE: Synoptic conditions for the formation of low clouds along the Tashkent — Fergana air route and the possibility of forecasting them

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorlogicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 10(25), 1963. Voprosy* aviatsionnoy meterologii (Problems in aviation meterology), 151-162

TOPIC TAGS: meterology, aviation meterology, cloud, cloud formation, cold front, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to determine the conditions responsible for the formation of low clouds along the Tashkent — Fergana air route. Data for all cases of observed low clouds during the period 1951-1958 were analyzed. Low clouds are defined as those 300 m or less above the earth's surface. There were 790 such cases. Low clouds in this area are associated with the passage of fronts, primarily cold fronts. Low clouds of frontal origin were classified into four groups: those associated with westerly intrusions, northwesterly intrusions, northerly intrusions, and wave activity. The frequency of low clouds (in %) for these four groups is tabulated; association with wave activity (36%) and

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westerly intrusions (31%) is most common. Low clouds occur only in the cold season of the year. In 56% of all cases low clouds are formed from 0 to 4 hours after passage of a front and in 34% of all cases within 5 to 9 hours. Relative humidity at the earth's surface at the time of formation of low clouds commonly ranges between 86 and 96% (dew-point spread 0-3°). The formation of low clouds is preceded by a gradual or sudden increase of relative humidity. A humidity increase alone cannot generate low clouds; there must be a temperature change as well, caused primarily by horizontal air transport. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows two curves of the dependence of low clouds on wind direction and velocity and temperature change. In most cases, formation of low clouds is accompanied by a temperature drop, but special cases are noted (when there is an easterly katabatic wind) when the reverse is true. Fig. 2 of the Enclosure shows the formation of low clouds as a function of initial and final temperatures (3 hours before and at the time of cloud formation). The essential aspect of horizontal advection is discussed in detail. Empirical nomograms have been constructed for determination of the height of low clouds. These forecasting aids are effective in certain cases and inapplicable in others. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Central Asian Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)



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ACCESSION NR: AT4031122

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 10Apr64 ENCL: 02

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ENCLOSURE 01

ACCESSION NR: AT4031122

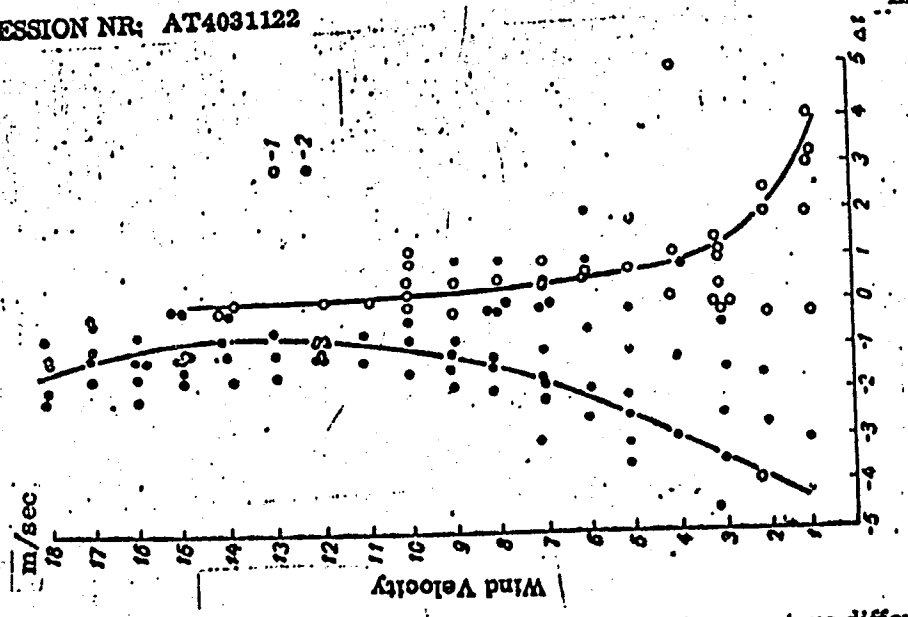


Fig. 1. Low clouds as a function of the temperature difference during an easterly wind (1) and during a southwesterly wind (2).

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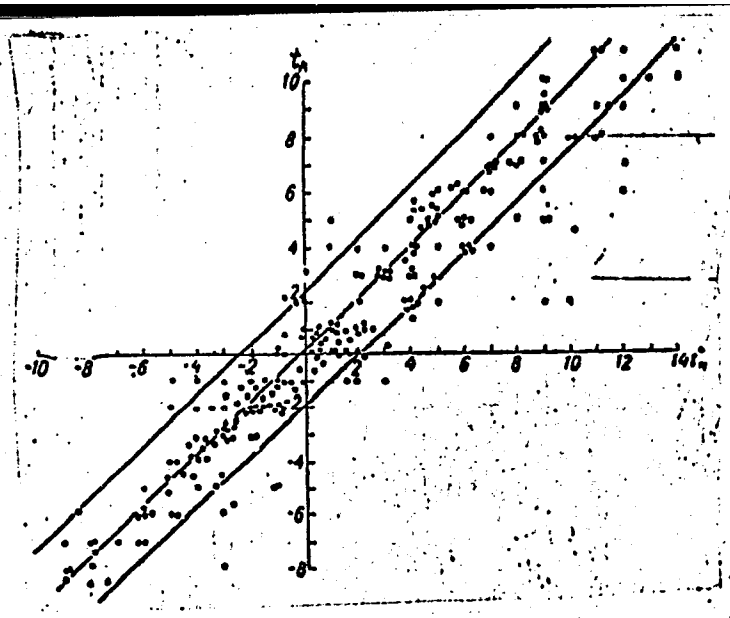


Fig. 2. Dependence of low clouds on initial ($t_H$) and final ($t_K$) temperatures.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4031123 S/2648/63/000/010/0163/0175

AUTHOR: Emm, Z. G.

TITLE: Meteorological conditions for the formation of low clouds along the Tashkent - Fergana air route

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 10(25), 1963. Voprosy* aviatsionnoy meteorologii (Problems in aviation meteorology), 163-175

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, aviation meteorology, cloud, regional climatology, climatology, cloud formation

ABSTRACT: Data from nine years of observations at four stations have been analyzed to determine the conditions associated with the formation of low clouds and the relationship between low clouds and certain meteorological elements along the Tashkent - Fergana air route. The study was based on 985 cases of low clouds (300 m or below). It was found that along this route most low clouds occurred during the October-April period. Low clouds are observed most frequently in transitional periods: in December, with a transition from autumn to winter synoptic processes, and in March, with a transition from winter to spring pro-

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cesses. Low clouds are observed in only 5% of the observations along this route. In 60% of the cases the lifetime of low clouds is 8 hours or less. In 45% of the cases low clouds appear in the morning hours (0400 to 0900). In 65% of the cases low clouds are associated with the temperature range -2 to -10C. In 83% of the cases when low clouds appear the relative humidity attains 86-96%. There is a good correlation between cloud height, relative humidity and dew-point spread. The mean amplitude of variation of the height of the lower cloud boundary is 30-70 m during cloud lifetime. Clouds do not appear at heights of 300 m or below when relative humidity is less than 70%. The dew-point spread in most cases is 1-2C before the appearance of low clouds. In 62% of all cases precipitation precedes a lowering of clouds. In only 6% of all cases does precipitation occur simultaneously with a lowering of clouds. Along this air route precipitation is associated with low clouds in only 36% of the cases. Cloud heights of 250-300 m are observed in 60% of all snowfalls. Precipitation falls in less than 1% of the cases when cloud heights are 50 m or less. In 30 to 50% of all cases low clouds appear at Tashkent, Fregana and Kokand when there is a calm or weak winds. At Leninabad in 60% of the cases frontal low clouds are observed when there is a fresh southwesterly wind and sometimes even during winds of storm force after the passage of cold fronts. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 3 figures and 12 tables.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4031123

ASSOCIATION: Srednеaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Central Asian Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)

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| SUBMITTED: 00 | DATE ACQ: 10Apr64 | ENCL: 00 |
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Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4031124 S/2648/63/000/010/0176/0183

AUTHOR: Emm, Z. G.

TITLE: Conditions for the formation of a low cloud cover after fogs at Tashkent

SOURCE: Tashkent. Srednеaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologiche-skiy institut. Trudy*, no. 10(25), 1963. Voprosy* aviatsionnoy meteorologii (Problems in aviation meteorology, 176-183

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, fog, cloud, cloud formation, weather forecasting, aviation meteorology

ABSTRACT: The meteorological conditions under which low clouds are formed at Tashkent after the occurrence of fogs have been analyzed. It was found that the most common synoptic situation under which fogs undergo a transition into a low cloud cover is on the southwestern or southern periphery of an anticyclone which arrives after the passage of a series of fronts or shallow cyclones with the falling of precipitation. In 69% of the cases a temperature increase by 2-4C at the time of a fog does not result in subsequent formation of low clouds. In 75% of the cases no low clouds are formed after a fog when there is a temperature drop in the fog. The most favorable conditions for the formation of clouds after a fog is an

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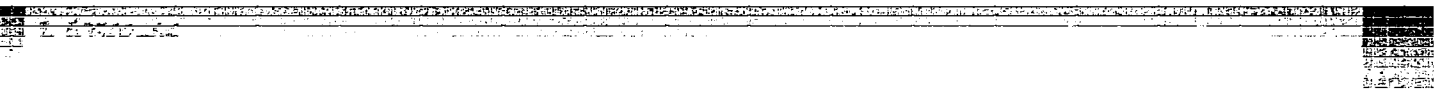
even temperature change at the time of the fog. In 70% of the cases the relative humidity in the fog decreases when there are no clouds after the fog. In 69% of the cases an increase of visibility means such clouds will not be formed, but a decrease of visibility in 56% of the cases is accompanied by the formation of clouds. At the time of a fog before the appearance of low clouds there is a weak wind of any direction, except northeasterly or easterly, since the latter serve as a reliable indicator of an immediate dissipation of the fog and that the fog will not be followed by formation of low clouds. In cases of formation of low clouds the duration of the fog was 2 to 6 hours in 83% of the cases. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 3 figures and 6 tables.

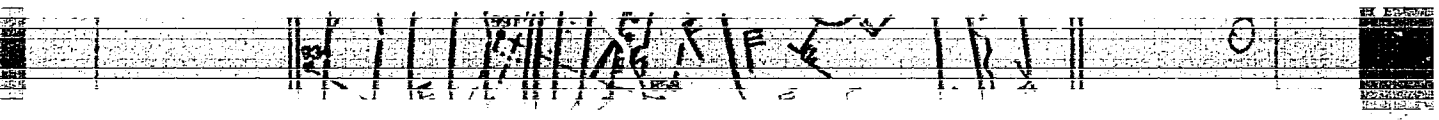
ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Central Asian Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 10Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2





IL'INOVA, E.S.; TURSUNOV, A.Yu.; [redacted], Z.G.

Statistical and stochastic characteristics of synoptic situations over Central Asia. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.20:201-243 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 40029-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6015569 SOURCE CODE: UR/2648/65/000/020/0201/0243

AUTHOR: Il'inova, E. S.; Tursunov, A. Yu.; Emm, Z. G. 40 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Statistico-stochastic description of synoptic conditions over Central Asia

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Trudy, no. 20(35), 1965. Voprosy regional'noy sinoptiki Sredney Azii (Problems of regional synoptics of Central Asia), 201-243

TOPIC TAGS: synoptic meteorology, topography, stochastic process, anticyclone, long range weather forecasting, cyclone, Markov process

ABSTRACT: Synoptic conditions were evaluated on the basis of observations obtained in 1944-1962, on baric topography maps, and on a monograph by V. A. Bugayev, et al (1957). The evaluation of the material was made separately for warm and cold half-year periods with four basic synoptic fixed times (0300, 0900, 1500 and 2100 hrs, Moscow time) of day. The conditions of a cold half-year were subdivided into three categories: cyclonic advances from the South, anticyclonic conditions, and weather types. The conditions for a warm half-year were also subdivided into three categories: cyclonic advances, warm and hot (summer) weather type, and cold weather type. The cold half-year data show that 1) the anticyclonic conditions have the greatest probability of recurrence

UDC: 551.609.318

Card 1/2

L 40029-66

ACC NR: AT6015569

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(45.8%); 2) processes in the formation of cold half-year weather are subject to change; 3) recurrence of the southern cyclones has a minimum in November; 4) recurrence of cold weather type decreases from November to February and then rapidly increases to its maximum in March; 5) the mean duration of all synoptic (cold half-year) processes is approximately 2 days; 6) advances of the South Caspian and Murgabskiy cyclones are more often replaced by western and, subsequently, northwestern advances; some synoptic processes belong to the forbidden transition type. The evaluation based on warm half-year data show that 1) the cold weather types occupy 55.6% of the whole warm weather period; 2) cyclonic advances from the South occur infrequently (3.4%); 3) recurrence of days with warm or hot weather is 40.4%; 4) western advances are of maximum occurrence (16.6%); 5) thermal depressions appear more often in August; 6) the mean duration of all warm-type processes is 1.5-2 days; 7) transition of weather types can be considered as a Markov double chain. Orig. art. has: 24 tables, 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

EMMA, S. G.

USSR/Electricity - Induction Motors May 52
Engineering - Machinery

"Increasing the Power Factor at Enterprises of the Flour Milling Industry," Engr A. M. Orzhekhovskiy, Main Admin for Production of Flour and Meal, Engr S. G. Emma, Milling Combine imeni Tsyurupa, and Engr I. M. Rabinovich, Milling Combine No 3

PA "Elektrichestvo" No 5, pp 57-59

Discusses experience of milling combines No 1 at Tbilisi, No 3, and Combine imeni Tsyurupa (latter 2 in Moscow) in synchronizing centralized transmission drive of roller mills and other milling machines and mechanisms. Power factor efficiency of motors were increased. Refers to use of selenium synchronizing units VSMN-1000/525 produced by "KIP" Plant of Min of Petroleum Industry. Submitted 17 Sep 51.

240T52

240T52

EMMA, S., inzhener; GALITSA, V., inzhener.

Use of radio condensers to increase the cosine phi. Muk.-elev.prom. 20 no.10:27-29 O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Mel'nichnyy kombinat im. TSyurupy.
(Condensers (Electricity))

EMMA, S. G., inzhener.

Calculating the capacity of static condensers. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.3:28-29 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Moskovskiy mel'nichnyy kombinat imeni A.D.TSyurupy.
(Condensers (Electricity))

EMMA, S., inzhener; GALITSA, V., inzhener.

Intercom system in the grain elevator of the TSiurupa Flour Milling Combine. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.11:21 N '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Mel'nichnyy kombinat imeni TSyurupy.
(Intercommunication systems) (Grain elevators)

EMMA, S., inzhener.

Regeneration of oil with the transformer in operation. Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.1:27-28 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Mel'nichnyy kombinat im. TSyurupy.
(Electric transformers)
(Oil reclamation)

EMMANUYEL', M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Load on the carding surface of the main drum of a roller cording machine. Tekst.prom. 14 no.8:24-28 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Wool)

EMMANUEL, M.V.

EMMANUEL', M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Tension arising in fibers under action of carding needles. Tekst. prom.14 no.12:13-18 D'54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Carding machines)

EMMANUEL', M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Mixing and evening-out processes performed on roller carding machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.1:63-72 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Carding machines)

EMMANUEL', M.V.

Mixing and straightening processes performed on carding machines. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.2:56-66 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Carding)

EMMANUEL', M.V.

Evaluating the mixing quality of fiber components by the cuts of roving or yarn. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.3: 64-73 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

EMMANUEL', M. V.

Using the analysis of roving or yarn crosscuts as basis for assessing the mixing quality of the method for mixing various fiber components. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: tekh. tekst. prom. no.4:42-47 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

(Woolen and worsted spinning)

EMMANUEL', M.V.

Evaluating the mixing quality of component flocks in small samples of the mixture. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.1:53-59 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Textile fibers)

EMMANUEL', M.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Blending and straightening of fibers on roller combers. Tekst.-prom.. 23 no.8:32-36 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Combing machines)

EMMANUEL', M.V., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Blending and evening on roller carding machines. Tekst. prom. 23 no.9:53-57 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Carding machines)

EMMANUEL', M.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Mixing and straightening properties of the roller carder made from a series of directly joint carding sets. Tekst.prom. 23 no.11:36-42 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

EMMANUEL', T., inzhener.

Results of a two-month drive for efficiency suggestions, technical improvements, and inventions. Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.2:26 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Ministerstva khleboproduktov RSFSR.
(Grain trade)

SKOROVAROV, M., inzh.; EMMANUEL', T., inzh.

Reconstructing grain dryer furnaces and converting them to liquid and gas fuels. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.6:3-7 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva zagotovok RSFSR.
(Grain--Drying)
(Furnaces--Construction)

BARDYSHEV, G.M.; BERLIN, I.Z.; VAYNSHTOK, M.Z.; LEVIN, S.I.; PAVLOV, V.N.; PUSHKANTSEV, B.N.; SAMOCHETOV, V.F.; SEMENOV, M.G.; SOKOLOV, A.Ya.; KHUVES, E.S., inzh.; EMMANUEL', T.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, K.P., inzh., red. [deceased]; DENISENKOVA, L.M., red.; D'YACHENKO, V.M., red.; SAVEL'YEV, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Technical handbook for workers in the grain-elevator industry] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik rabotnika elevatornoi promyshlennosti. Pod obshchei red. Grigor'eva K.P. i Khuvesa E.S. Moskva, Izd-vo tekhn. i ekon. lit-ry po voprosam khleboproduktov. Pt.1. 1960. 339 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Grain elevators)

SKOROVAROV, Mikhail Antonovich, inzh.; EMMANUEL', Tat'yana Pavlovna, inzh.; SAMOYLOVA, G.V., red.; GOLUBKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Grain cleaning] Ochistka zerna. Moskva, Zagotizdat, 1961. 63 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Grain--Cleaning)

EMANUILOFF, I. MOUTAFCHIEVA, S.

Vitamin $B_{12}$ in the tissues of cattle. Dokl. Bolg.akad. nauk 16 no.7:773-776 '63

*

EMMANUILOV, A.I.

[White-cocoon species of silkworm] Belokokonnye porody shelkopriada. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo UzSSR, 1963. 53 p. (MIRA 17:4)

MASLENNIKOVA, N.L.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.; SANZHAROVSKIY, A.T.; RIVLINA, Yu.L.;
Prinimali uchastiye: EMMANUILOV, Yu.M.; KRUCHININA, G.I.;
ZAYTSEVA, L.V.

Internal stresses developed in the process of formation and aging of nitrocellulose coatings. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:15-18 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Paint materials)
(Strains and stresses)

EMMANUILOVA, Ye.M.; MIRSKIY, Ya.V.; STAROSTIN, I.I.; MEZHLUMOVA, A.I.; BUNIN, K.P.; MIZYAKOV, D.I.

Experimental industrial preparation of catalysts from Askan clay by acid activation. Trudy GrozNII no.4:82-90 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Askanite) (Catalysts)

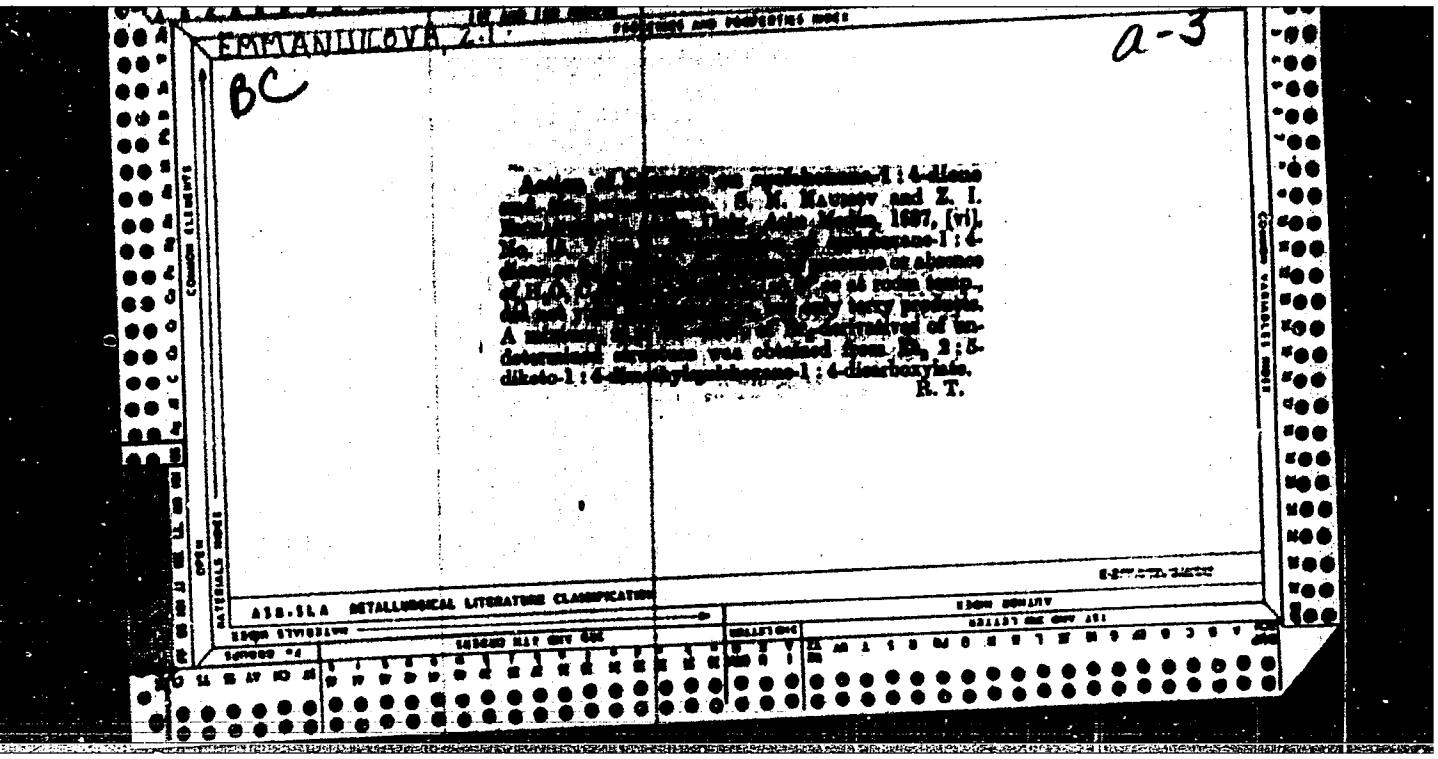
BRESHCHENKO, Ye.M.; OGLOBLINA, L.I.; EMMANUILOVA, Ye.M.

Stabilization of a solution of sodium aluminate by condensed sulfite-distiller's grains. Khim. prom. no.5:392-393 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

EMMANUILOVA, Z. I.

13

**Interaction of cellulose esters with solvents.** A. P. Okatov and Z. I. Emmanuilova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 1248-53(In English 1253-4)(1935). Expts. in detns. of heats of wetting and swelling of silica gel with $H_2O$ and $CaH_8$ and of nitrocellulose with 12.38 and 13.3% N with various mixts. of EtOH and $Et_2O$ in a calorimeter, consisting of a water thermostat contg. a Zn vessel enclosing the Dewar flask, are described. Conclusions: The interaction of cellulose nitrates with various solvents proceeds in 3 stages: wetting, swelling and sol formation. The wetability depends on the chem. and phys. properties of a nitrocellulose and a solvent. A solvent penetrates the capillary orifices and intermicellar cavities formed in wetting and forms solvate films in and about the micelles, causing their distention. The formation of thin solvate films results in a limited gel swelling. If, however, the solvation proceeds energetically, forming films of such dimensions that the intermicellar forces of attraction become insignificant, then the micelles are uniformly distributed by diffusion in the liquid forming sol. The osmotic pressure within the gel, caused by the solv. of a certain part of gel in the capillaries and intermicellar cavities (cf. Northrop and Kunitz, C. A. 21, 1045) is also probably an important factor. Study of the heats of wetting of silica gel with $H_2O$ and $CaH_8$ at temps. varying between 21° and 31° showed no lowering of the thermal effect. Similar expts. with cellulose nitrates showed that the greatest thermal effect results with a mixt. of EtOH and $Et_2O$ in equal proportions, and that the thermal effect decreases with increasing ratio of $Et_2O$ in the mixt. The min. thermal effect is obtained with $Et_2O$ alone, which for highly nitrated nitrocellulose is neg. These results indicate conclusively the chem. nature of the interaction of nitrocellulose with a solvent. Thermodynamically the swelling process should proceed more energetically at low temps. and high pressures. It was actually found that at the temp. of evapn. of solid $CO_2$ the processes of swelling and sol formation proceed very rapidly. The greatest rate was attained with equal mixts. of EtOH and $Et_2O$, which gradually decreases with the increasing ratio of $Et_2O$ in the solvent. It follows that by interaction with solvents there is a limited swelling of the part of cellulose nitrates and sol formation of another. In pressing, a further swelling of the insufficiently swollen gel at the expense of the solvent contained in highly solvated micelles of the sol takes place. As a result a plastic mass with varied amts. of homogeneously swollen gel is obtained. At the same time the sol, by losing its solv., becomes gelated. The efficient vent, forms a gel, i. e., becomes gelated. The efficient com. production of nitrocellulose plastics of a uniform colloidal compn. should be directed toward lower temps. and higher pressures for a longer time. Chas. Blanc



KOMAROV, N.G.; SOBOLEV, V.A.; BASHMAKOV, A.I.; EMMAUSSKIY, A.V., kand. istor.nauk; RUDAKOVA, A.G.; MOSKALETS, Ye.S.; KUSHNEREV, K.Ya.; MOSHCHAKOV, V.A.; KARDAKOVA, Ye.A., red.; SKLYAROVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

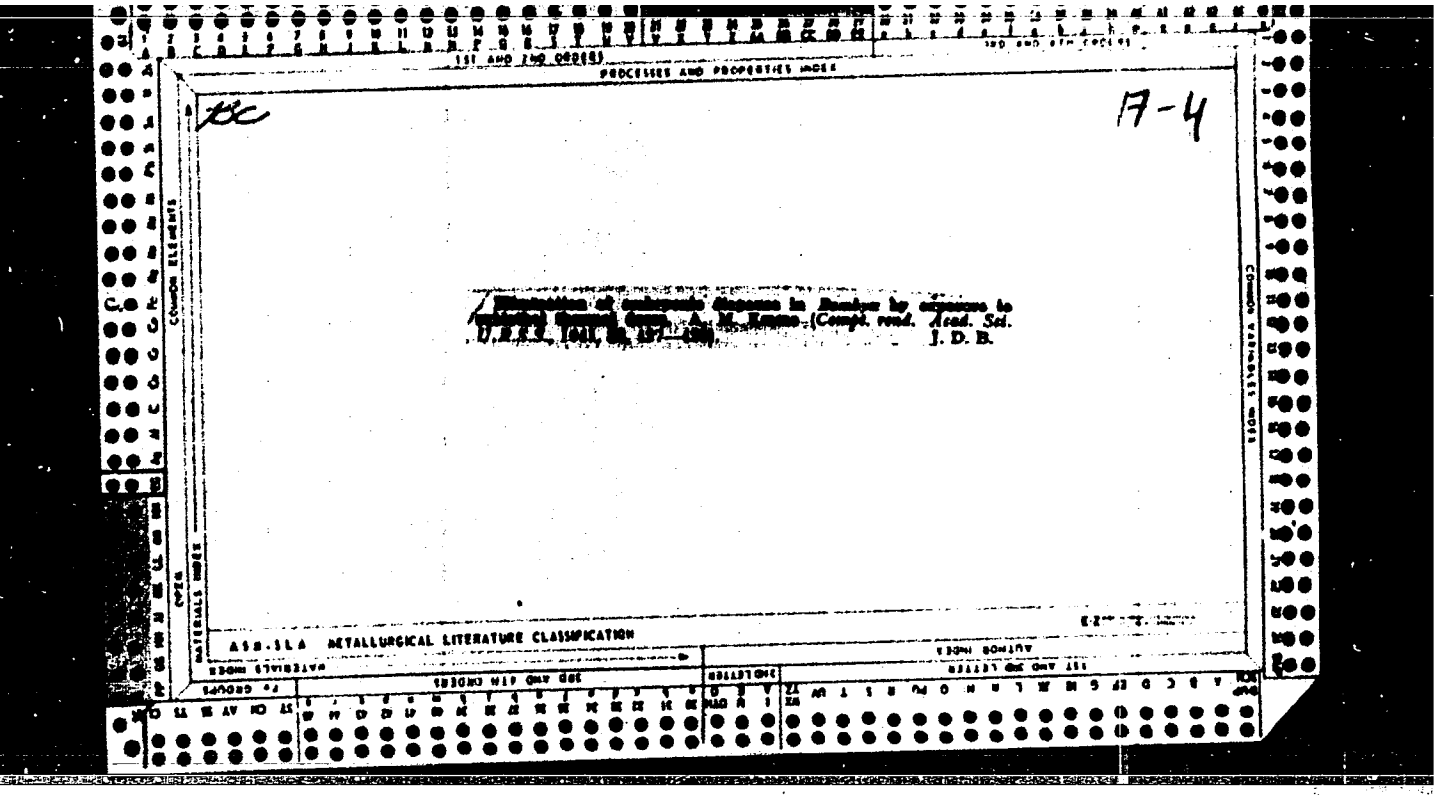
[City of Kirov; a reference book] Gorod Kirov; spravochnik. Kirov, Kirovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 166 p.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Kirov--Guidebooks)

EMME, A., kand. biolog. nauk

Cancer will be conquered. Tekh.mol., 30 no.11:27-29 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

(Cancer research—Congresses)



ERNE, A. M.

"On the Resemblance Between the Infertilized Egg and Egg in the State of Diapause" (page 397) by Erne, A. M. (Moscow)

SO: Advances in Modern Biology, (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii), Vol. 18, 1944, No. 3

EMME, A. M.

"On the Frost Action upon Tumors." (p. 249) by Emme, A. M. (Moscow)

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. 20, No.2, 1945.

EMME, A. M.

"Physiological processes in hibernation of mammals." (p. 111) by Emme, A. M.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologie) Vol. XXII, No. 1, 1946.

EMME, A. M.

"On the stimulative action of low temperatures." (p. 127) by A. M. Emme.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologie) Vol. XXIII, No. 1, 1947

EMME, A. M.

"News on the Diapause in Insects" (p. 154) by Emme, A. M.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology, (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologie) Vol. XXIV, No. 1, 1947 (July-August)

EMME, A. M.

PA 3/49T66

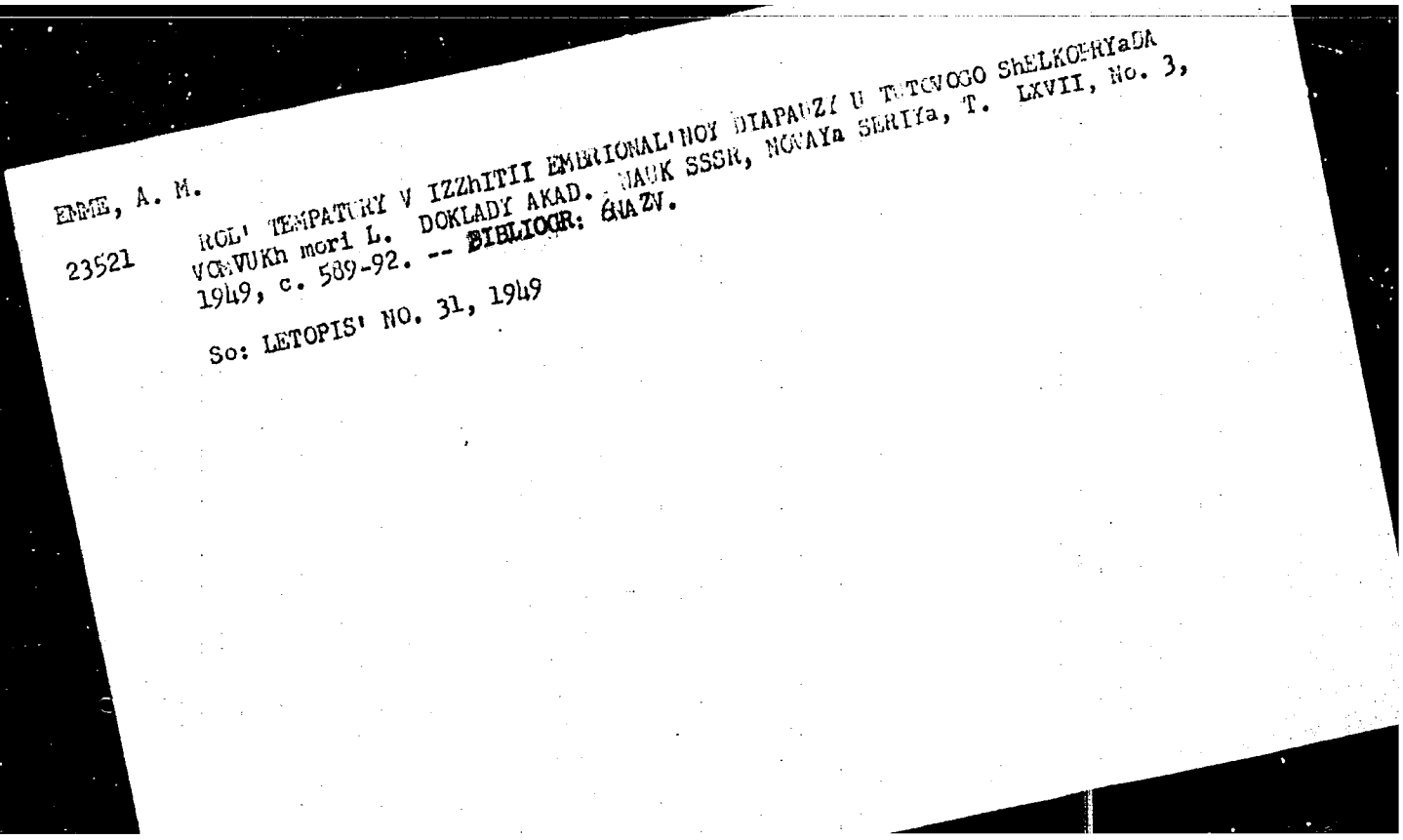
USSR/Medicine - Heat, Effects Mar/Apr 48
Medicine - Cold, Therapy

"Heat Death, Heat Injury and Toxic Factor," A. M. Emme, Moscow, 3½ pp

"Uspekhi Sovrem Biol" Vol XXV, No 2

Describes experiments carried out by Heilbrunn, Harris, Le Fevre, Wilson, and Woodward (Physiol Zool 19, 4, 404-409, 1946). Discusses nature of toxic factor. Presence of potassium in extracts prepared from muscles of dead animals is significant, but does not account for all facts. Lethal substance is neutralized by heating up to 80° C for 5 minutes, and does not pass through Seitz filter. Author considers it similar to thrombin or fibrinogen. Success of cold therapy is of interest.

3/49T66



EMME, A. M.

23521 ROL' TEMPATURY V IZZhITII EMBRIONAL'NOY DIAPAUZY U TUTOVOGO SHELKOPRYADA VOPVUKh mori L. DOKLADY AKAD. NAUK SSSR, NOVAYa SERIYa, T. LXVII, No. 3, 1949, c. 589-92. -- BIBLIOGR: 6NAZV.

So: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

EMME, A.M.

25158 Emme, A.M. Kombinirowannoe Vozdeystvie Vysckoy I Plyusnizkoy Temperaturoy Na Grenututouogo Shelkopryada. Doklady Akad Nauk Sssr, Nouaya Seriya, T. LXVII, No. 4, 1949, S. 747 - 50

7. Okhota, Pushnoe Zuerovodsrvo. Rybovodstuo I Ryboloustuo. Morskie Promysly

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

[redacted], A

Nauka I religiya O Vosnikonovenii zhizni na zemle (Science and Religion on the origin of Life on Earth)
Moskva, Gos. Izd-Vo Politicheskoy Lit-ry, 1951.
113 p.
Bibliographical Footnotes.

SO: M/5
101.11
.E5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041211(

EMME, A. M.

Silkworms; Temperature - Physicological Effect

Detailed study of the effect of age upon the change of thermo-reactivity of eggs of Bombyx-mori in the prediapause stage.

Dokl. AN SSSR 82 No. 5, 1952.

Recd. 23 November 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library

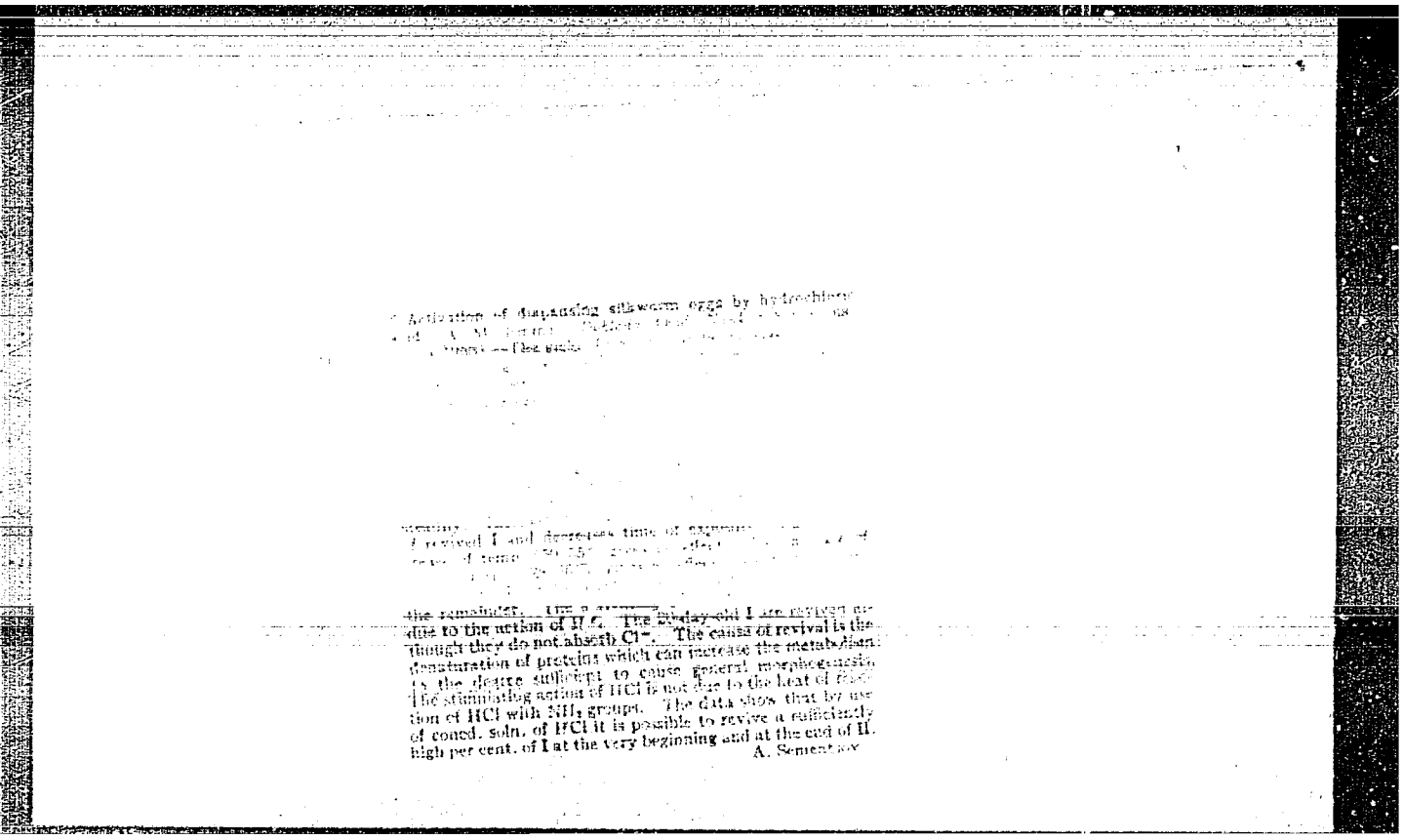
EMME, A.M. Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(1)

Some problems in the theory of dormant states in insects. A. M. Emme. *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biol.* 36, 395-424 (1953). Factors involved in insect-life stages include activities of methylbutyrinase, tributyrinase, cholinesterase, catalase, tyrosinase, alk. phosphatase, cytochrome oxidase, peroxidase, and dehydrogenase. About 250 references.
Julian F. Smith

EMME, A.M.

On the problem of temperature optimums for the individual development of organisms. Biul.MOIP Otd.biol. 58 no.4:89-99 '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Temperature--Physiological effect)



Activation of dispausing silkworm eggs by hydrochlor

revived I and decreases time of appearance

the remainder. The [illegible] day-old I are revived due to the action of $H^+$. The 3-day-old I are revived though they do not absorb $Cl^-$. The cause of revival is the denaturation of proteins which can increase the metabolism to the degree sufficient to cause general morphogenesis. The stimulating action of HCl is not due to the heat of reaction of HCl with $NH_2$ groups. The data show that by use of coned. soln. of HCl it is possible to revive a sufficiently high per cent. of I at the very beginning and at the end of II.

A. Semenov

1. EMME A.M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Silkworms

7. Hydrochloric acid activation of mulberry silkworm gut during diapause, Dokl. AN SSSR 88 no2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessiones, Library of Congress, April 1953, unclass.

EMME, A.M.; SKRYABIN, K.I., akademik.

Sensitivity variation by age in the diapausing embryo of the mulberry silkworm to various combined processes of activation. Dokl.AN SSSR 93 no.1:209-212 N '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Skryabin). (Silkworms)

USSR/Biology - Effect of light

Card 1/1 Pub. 77 - 5/20

Authors : Emme, A. M., Cand. Biol. Sci.

Title : Light and life

Periodical : Nauka i zhizn' 21/12, 12-14, Dec 1954

Abstract : An explanation is given of the change of seasons in the various latitudes. Some empirical facts are stated regarding the effect of light on the growth of vegetation and the productivity of animal life. Numerical results of experimentation with the use of artifical light to increase such productivity are presented. Illustrations.

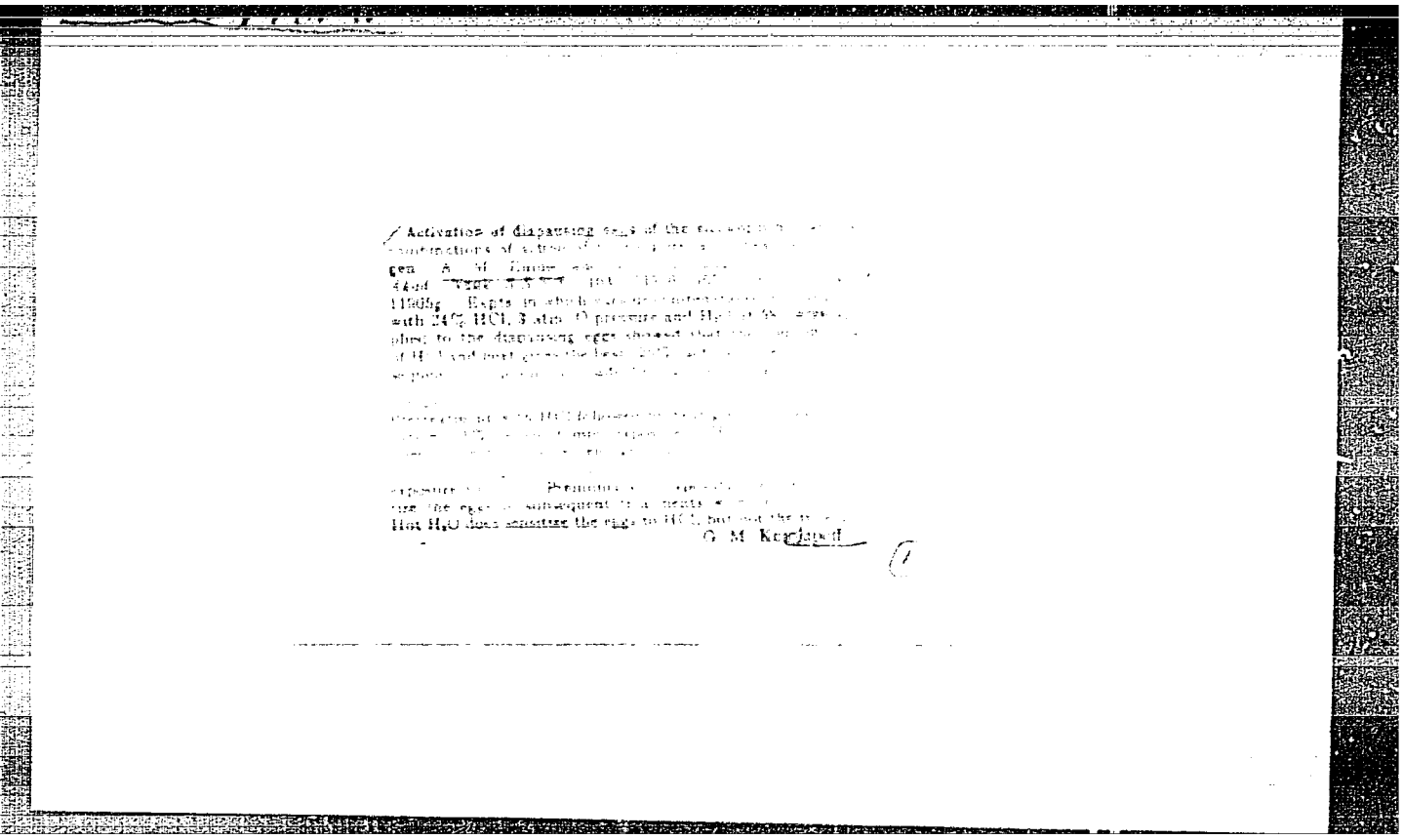
Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

[redacted], A.M.; YEFIMOV, A.L.

Diapause of the pink bollworm (Pectinophora gossypiella Saund.)
Zool.zhur.34 no.5:1052-1060 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.TSentral'naya laboratoriya po karantinu sel'skokhozyaystvennykh rasteniy Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Bollworm)



Activation of dispensing [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible]
gen [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Expts in which [illegible]
with 24% HCl, 3 atm O pressure and [illegible]
plus, to the dispensing egg showed that [illegible]
of H and just [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Phenomena [illegible]
use the egg [illegible] subsequent to a [illegible]
Hot $H_2O$ does sensitize the eggs to HCl, but not the [illegible]

G M Kreiglund

(1)

EMME, Andrey Makar'yevich; VIKTOROVA, V., redaktor; PIOTROVICH, M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Science and religion on the origin of life on earth] Nauka i religiia o proiskhozhdenii zhizni na zemle. Izd. 2-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1956. 110 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Life--Origin)